

• Abroad •

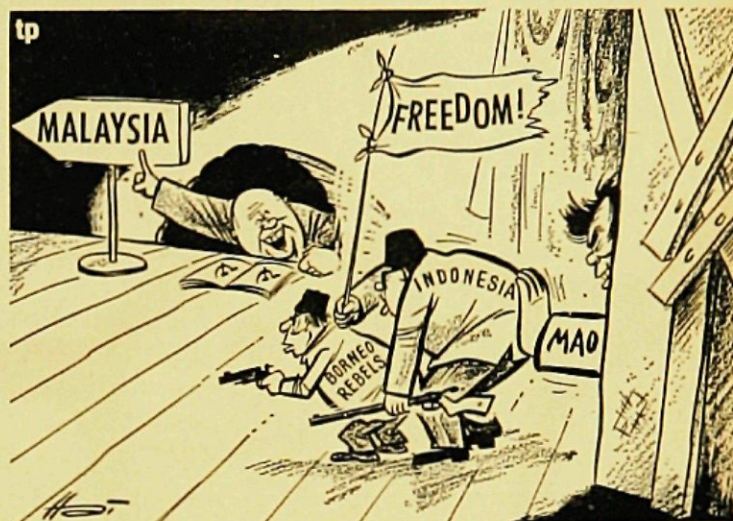
Jakarta. A. M. Azahari, the self-proclaimed leader of the rebellion in northern Borneo, finally got out of Manila to report to his patron, Indonesia's Sukarno. The Indonesian Chief of Staff, Major General Achmad Jani, has completed a checkup of troops in the southern (Indonesian) part of Borneo, where two divisions of "volunteers" are waiting for orders to "liberate" North Kalimantan—Azahari's name for the three British territories of Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo. Although Manila continues to assert her own Borneo claims, President Macapagal was much disturbed recently when shown an Indonesian strategic map that displayed not only all Borneo but a considerable part of the Philippines as Indonesian territory. South Africans newly returned from Australia report that country faces a greater threat from Indonesia than their own from African nationalism.

New Delhi. Although India is an impoverished nation, living on handouts, with more than half the population always on the brink of starvation, her people possess—as private, not national, property—far and away more gold than the people of any other country; more, quite probably, than all the other inhabitants of the world combined. And it is not just the wealthy who own the gold; every peasant woman has a gold anklet, ring, nose stud and necklace. The privately-owned gold hoard is officially estimated to total between \$9 and \$13 billion. Every year at least \$100 million in gold is smuggled into India. There are 500,000 goldsmiths and 25,000 jewelry shops, where the savings of the population have been exchanged for 22-carat gold ornaments. The Himalayan War shocked the government into trying to do something about this economically fantastic situation. A law was passed decreeing that after February 9 only 14-carat gold objects may be sold, and that any 22-carat items remaining on the shelves are to be confiscated. It was believed that patriotic fervor plus a distrust of the lower grade gold compound would reduce the demand sufficiently to stop the smuggling and divert some savings to investment. The only result so far has been a buying stampede that cleaned all 22-carat objects from the shelves.

Zomba, Nyasaland. On February 1 Nyasaland became self-governing, and Dr. Hastings Banda was sworn in as the first Prime Minister. He proclaimed the birth of Malawi (the African name for the country) and announced that it would soon secede from the Rhodesian Federation, thus starting "a chain of reactions in Africa." Malawi is now, Dr. Banda declared, "a black man's country in a black man's continent." As he was sworn in, the crowd sounded whistles and bells, and chanted, "Kamuzu Ndi Nkango" (Banda is a lion).

Taipei. Free China continues its intensive and carefully planned campaign to court the new nations of Africa. During 1962 diplomatic relations were established with Upper Volta, Chad, Dahomey and Central African Repub-

lic. Among the sub-Saharan nations, a majority now recognize Taipei, and only Guinea, Mali, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda have relations with Peiping. Free Chinese experts in agriculture, fishing, irrigation and public health—whose experiences in Taiwan are applicable to many of the African countries—are being sent out on both traveling and permanent missions. Hundreds of Africans are visiting Taiwan yearly, some to stay for special technical seminars designed with their problems in mind. Intellectuals and diplomats are also busy with cultural exchanges.



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Athens. Although the booming capital city and mass tourism give many visitors the impression of a healthy upsurge, Greece's economy is not sustained by any solidly based dynamism. The surest proof is that she is being bled of her most valuable asset. Her citizens are getting out—and the citizens most important for her strength and future: those between the ages of 22 and 35, among them many trained workers and technicians. Some 30,000 left in 1961; 82,000 in 1962. Of these, 60% are going to West Germany (though not all of them will remain there permanently); most of the others, to Australia or South Africa, where they are settling for good. Only the large transfers home from the immigrants—\$25 million from Germany, \$60 million from the sterling zone and \$70 million from the earlier immigrant wave now settled in the United States—combined with \$150 million from tourism were able to make good the deficit in the 1962 commercial trade balance.

Nairobi, Kenya. One result of the agreement reached last autumn that Kenya will be independent, probably this year, is the collapse of the already badly ailing property market. Hundreds of farms, ranches and houses are being offered for sale by despairing whites, but there are few buyers. The famous Highlands hotel at Molo—"where a visitor can enjoy hunting, polo, golf, riding, tennis and fishing in a truly English country atmosphere," said the auctioneer—together with its golf course and a 300-acre farm was finally bought in by an Asian for £3,000 against a value of £20,000 four years ago.

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